

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CG 105-4489

Chicago, Illinois

7-15-58

JONAS DAINAUSKAS, with aliases.  
John Dainauskas, S. Rimvydas,  
Jan Dainowski  
INTERNAL SECURITY-R  
LITHUANIA

On August 14, 1957, T-1 with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability advised that he had personal knowledge that from about April, 1940 to June, 1941, Jonas Dainauskas collaborated with the Soviet forces that occupied Lithuania during that period and furnished records of the Lithuanian Security Police to the Soviet National Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD) at the same time.

On February 19, 1958, Jonas Budrys, Lithuanian Consul General, 41 West 82nd Street, New York, New York advised that he had learned from T-2 that Jonas Dainauskas was seeking entry to the United States and that he, T-2, had information which would indicate Jonas Dainauskas is sympathetic to Communism.

In addition Budrys advised that Mrs. Jonas Dainauskas now resides in Chicago, Illinois and that additional background information on John Dainauskas may be available through the Lithuanian Consul in Chicago.

Petras P. Dauzvardis, 6147 South Artesian Avenue, Lithuanian Consul in Chicago, Illinois, advised on March 10, 1958, that he is not personally acquainted with Jonas Dainauskas but is acquainted with his wife.

1. This is an FBI investigative report and makes no recommendation for clearance or disapproval.

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NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2006

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Dauzvardis stated sometime ago Dainauskas's wife, who resides in Chicago and who is employed at an unknown hospital contacted him regarding the proper procedure in applying for immigrant visa for her husband who is allegedly in Paris, France. Dauzvardis ascertained from Mrs. Dainauskas that Dainauskas held a Polish passport and because of this he was unable to assist her. Dauzvardis advised he had no information pertaining to the political beliefs of Dainauskas nor does he possess any information indicating that Dainauskas is sympathetic to Communism or that he had worked as a Russian Agent.

T-2 with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability was contacted on March 21, 1953 at which time he advised it was his personal belief that Dainauskas is a "Soviet Spy". He based this belief on Dainauskas's association with the Soviets after the Russians occupied Lithuania in June of 1940 wherein all Lithuanian Police Officers and high government officials were arrested and put in jail, however, Dainauskas was allowed to continue his employment with the Security Police in Kaunas, Lithuania. According to T-2 Dainauskas continued to work as director of the Security Police of Lithuania with the approval of the Soviet National Commissariat of Internal Affairs (NKVD).

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According to T-2 at the time the Russians were driven from Lithuania by the Germans in June of 1941, T-2 learned Dainauskas was arrested for his NKVD activities and held in jail for approximately three or four months by the Germans. Subsequently the Germans released Dainauskas at which time T-2 heard that Dainauskas was employed as an "informer" for the "Gestapo" (the German Secret Police). Because of the above T-2 considers Dainauskas as an "International spy" and stated that he does not believe Dainauskas should be admitted to the United States. T-2 advised that in October, 1944 he escaped to Germany before the Russians reoccupied Lithuania. T-2 advised that in May of 1945 he had heard from a source he cannot recall that just prior to the Russians having occupied Stargard, Germany all Lithuanians and Germans fled from the city, however, he, Dainauskas had "spit towards the German sector" and had not fled from the Russians but stayed in Stargard, Germany under Russian occupation. In addition T-2 advised that in 1946 he had heard that Dainauskas was employed in Poznan, Poland and was unable to determine how Dainauskas was allowed to enter Poland and remain there while all Lithuanian Nationals were sent to Siberia by the Russians but Dainauskas was left untouched.

According to T-2 he has known Dainauskas since 1933 when Dainauskas attended law school at the University of Kaunas, Kaunas, Lithuania, and that Dainauskas was assigned to the Security Police in Kaunas District from 1935 on. Prior to 1940 Dainauskas was a member of Lietuvos Saulia Sajunga, which is known as the Association of Riflemen of Lithuania and is similar to the Army Reserve in the United States. According to T-2 Dainauskas was never sympathetic to Communism prior to 1940.

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On May 8, 1958 T-2 related that the following individuals are acquainted with Dainauskas and had direct contact with him in Lithuania from 1940 to 1944. The names and addresses of the individuals are as follows:

John Rentauskas  
3356 South Emerald  
Chicago, Illinois

Aleksandras Lileikas  
28 Perry Avenue  
Worcester, Massachusetts

On June 2, 1958, T-2 advised that he had recently learned that John Dainauskas is presently employed as a roving correspondent in West Germany and has submitted articles on a periodic basis to the Lithuanian Catholic Newspaper "Draugas" which is published at 4545 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

On April 18, 1958 John Rentauskas, 3356 South Emerald, Chicago, Illinois, advised he was a former police officer in the Criminal Division, in Kaunas, Lithuania, but he was not personally acquainted with Jonas Dainauskas. According to Rentauskas he has heard the name of Dainauskas and has heard rumors that Dainauskas was made Director of Security Police in Lithuania by the Soviets in June of 1940. Rentauskas suggested that Petras Stankevicius, a former criminal police officer in Lithuania presently residing at 3312 South Emerald be contacted as he is well acquainted with Dainauskas and Dainauskas's associations with the Soviets.

On April 29, 1958, Petras Stankevicius, 3312 South Emerald, advised he was a former Chief Assistant of the Criminal Police of Lithuania stationed at Kaunas, Lithuania from 1935 to 1940. He advised he had known Jonas Dainauskas since 1935 inasmuch as he had worked with Dainauskas in the same building although Dainauskas was assigned to the Security Division of Police work in Kaunas, Lithuania.

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According to Stankevicius, Dainauskas was Chief Assistant of Security Police in Kaunas, Lithuania and after the Soviets occupied Lithuania in June of 1940 Dainauskas was not arrested as were other Lithuanian police officers and government officials. After a two month period of Russian occupation, the Russians released Dainauskas, however, it was Stankevicius's personal belief that Dainauskas was employed as "an Intelligence Agent for the Soviets in Kaunas". In support of the above Stankevicius advised that in July of 1941 the Soviets and the NKVD fled from Kaunas, Lithuania and that the NKVD had failed to complete the destruction and burning of all the records. On the records left by the NKVD was a list of individuals names who were employed by the NKVD and among this list was the name of Jonas Dainauskas. In addition Stankevicius related that the Lithuanian Security Police found several pages of names of Lithuanian people who were Anti-Communist who were destined to be sent to Siberia in mass deportation by the Soviets. The names of these people destined for deportation were written in the handwriting of Jonas Dainauskas according to Stankevicius, as he personally observed this handwriting and positively identified it as being the handwriting of Dainauskas. According to Stankevicius, Juozas Cioderos was a Director of Security Police after the Germans occupied Lithuania in July of 1941 and that CIODEROS displayed these records to Stankevicius. Stankevicius advised that CIODERO now resides on a farm near Bogata, Columbia, having escaped from Lithuania in 1944. In addition Stankevicius advised that Dainauskas was arrested by the Germans for his NKVD activities in June of 1941 at which time the German Gestapo obtained a 400 page signed confession from Dainauskas in which he, Dainauskas, admitted his employment with the NKVD. In return the German Gestapo had asked as to what action should be taken because of Dainauskas' NKVD activities. Stankevicius stated that the Lithuanian Security Police recommended that Dainauskas be prosecuted for his collaboration with the Soviets.

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Shortly thereafter Dainauskas was released by the Germans without being brought into court and apparently was the charges against him were dismissed. Stankevicius stated that thereafter Jonas Dainauskas applied for admittance to practice law before the Ministry of Justice in Lithuania and he was refused the privilege of practicing law by the Lithuanian officials in Kaunas.

In October or November, 1941 the Lithuanian official in the Ministry of Justice received a motion from the German "Gestapo" instructing that Jonas Dainauskas' application be accepted by the Ministry of Justice and be allowed to work as an attorney in Kaunas. He advised that the Ministry of Justice granted Dainauskas permission to work as an attorney. Stankevicius advised that he suspected that Dainauskas was employed as an "informer" for the "Gestapo". Thereafter Stankevicius advised that he had personally observed on three or four occasions Jonas Dainauskas entering the Office of the Gestapo for unknown reasons.

In regard to Dainauskas' being employed by the Russians in 1940, Stankevicius advised that he was approached by the Soviets to join the Communist Party (CP), however, he had refused to join. Shortly thereafter he met Dainauskas in June of 1940 at which time Dainauskas mentioned that "you have to agree to work if you want to live" and suggested to Stankevicius that he accept any employment offered by the Soviets. Stankevicius feels that Dainauskas was directed by the Soviets in an attempt to use his influence in convincing him, Stankevicius, to agree to work for the Soviet. Shortly thereafter Stankevicius advised he was arrested by the Soviets in the fall of 1940 and was incarcerated until June 23, 1941 when he escaped.

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According to Stankevicius in July, 1944 he fled from Lithuania and he did not see Dainauskas again. Stankevicius advised that prior to 1940 he had never known Dainauskas to be a sympathizer of Communism or to be a member of the CE.

On May 6, 1958, T-3 with whom insufficient contact has been had to determine reliability was contacted at which time he advised he had access to the Records Section of the Lithuanian Police Department in Kaunas, Lithuania. He advised that Jonas Dainauskas was Assistant to the District Chief of Security Police in Kaunas, Lithuania in 1940. T-3 said that Dainauskas appeared to be sympathetic to Communism since immediately after the Russians occupied Lithuania in June, 1940 then Dainauskas was made director of Security Division by the Russians. He advised the Soviets did not give "strangers" worthwhile positions as the Soviets only picked one of their own. He stated that it was his opinion Dainauskas was a friend of one of the Soviets or was an undercover Agent for the Soviets. He based this assumption on the fact of Dainauskas' appointment to the high position by the Soviets.

According to T-3, most of the Lithuanian officials fled from Lithuania so they would not be arrested by the Russians but Dainauskas for some unknown reason did not flee from the Russians. It was his personal belief because of the above that Dainauskas was sympathetic to the Soviets.

In view of the above T-3 advised he maintained distance from Dainauskas and he did not associate with him as he was fearful that people may think he was a friend of Dainauskas or possibly sympathetic with the Russians. T-3 was unable to furnish any additional information.

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On May 27, 1958, Miss MARY MC DONNELL,  
Visa Section, United States Embassy, Paris, France  
advised that Jonas Dainauskas had been ineligible  
for a visa to the United States.

This is loaned to you by the FBI and  
neither it nor its contents are to be distributed  
outside the agency to which loaned.